

# SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XIII

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28 1883.

NO. 229

DR. MERRIMAN'S FRAGRANT  
**KALLIODONT**  
FOR BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.  
For Sale by all Druggists.

## Walker Bros

### SILK DEPARTMENT

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 5 pieces Black Brocade Silk,          | 55c. per yard   |
| 25 pieces Brocade Silk, all colors,   | 90c. per yard   |
| 25 pieces Brocade Satins, all colors, | \$1.25 per yard |
| 25 pieces Brocade Satins, all colors, | 1.50 per yard   |

### DRESS GOODS.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 50 pieces Colored Cashmeres,                  | 16c. per yard   |
| 50 pieces Colored Cashmeres,                  | 25c. per yard   |
| 500 pieces Choice Plaids,                     | 10c. per yard   |
| 750 pieces Wool Dress Goods,                  | 16c. per yard   |
| 100 pieces Double Width Assorted Dress Goods, | \$1.00 per yard |

Worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per yard

### SHOES.

1,000 pairs Misses' and Ladies' Shoes, \$1.00 per pair  
Worth from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair

Broken Lots of Shoes Cheap Cheap!

### CARPETS

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 100 pieces Best Tapestry, at     | \$1.00 per yard |
| 25 pieces Best Body Brussels, at | 1.35 per yard   |
| 10 pieces Best Velvet, at        | 1.45 per yard   |
| 10 pieces Moquette, at           | 1.55 per yard   |

## '83 SPRING TRADE '83

NEW GOODS,

STAPLE GROCERIES,

FANCY GROCERIES.

500 chests Choice Japan Tea  
200 bags Choice Coffees  
500 butts Tobaccos  
1,000 boxes Kirk's Family Soap  
1,000 boxes Mining Candles  
300 cases Fairbanks' Lard, etc., etc., etc.

## WALKER BROS.

THE

## PAINTER

W.C. MORRIS

PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

[Opposite Old Market.

### UNDERTAKING.

JOS. WM. TAYLOR

UNDERTAKING.

A full line of

Trees, Shrubs, etc., etc. We have a large stock of Teased Fruit Trees, at reduced prices.

Apply to WOODBURY & Co., West Temple street, Salt Lake City.

Apply to WOODBURY & Co., West Temple street, Salt Lake City.

### SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

#### STRAYED,

A Dark Red COW, from 20th Ward bench, Monday afternoon. She either has a young calf or is about to calve. The finder will be rewarded by returning her to Geo. Thurgood, at Meat Market, opposite Z. C. M. I.

#### FOR SALE CHEAP,

A Handsome bedroom set, also a fine range, with kitchen furniture. Apply at this office.

#### WANTED,

A GIRL to do General Housework. Apply to Mrs. J. W. Lowell, corner 3d East and 6th South sts.

#### WANTED.

A good, steady, active boy to attend a horse and cow, etc. Apply to Godbe, Pitts & Co.

#### WANTED.

Wanted, a first-class horse shoer, at Naylor & Pike's.

#### FOR RENT.

Furnished rooms to rent, half a block south of Theatre, at Dr. Barney's residence.

#### GIRL WANTED.

In a small family; no children; must understand cooking. Apply at Dr. Rockman's office, opposite Walker House, between 1st & 2nd m.

THE MAMMOTH MINING CO.  
Secretary C. J. Selwyn, London Bank of Utah.

#### MRS. MARIAN WILLARD,

A follower of Fanny Kemble during her residence at the Marlborough Institution, London, England, will give lessons in Elocution, French, German, English or Italian, the Guitar or Piano, at her residence, at Mrs. Greenwald's, one door west of Methodist Church (Dr. Hiff's), Third South Street.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:  
Elocution, private lessons, \$30 per quarter.  
Classes, 15 "  
Language, in classes, 15 "  
Private, 25 "  
Guitar or Piano, 25 "  
Special rates for families where there are several children.

#### NOTICE.

Parties holding Due Bills against the firm of Wm. Jennings & Sons, are requested to present them before March 20th 1883. Wm. JENNINGS & SONS.

#### WM. COOK,

Contractor and Builder.

Will contract for building first-class stores or dwelling houses, or for remodeling houses, or fitting up stores, guaranteeing work of the latest and most improved style and best quality. Work promptly executed in all departments of building. Satisfactory references given. Shop, South Temple street, opposite Valley House. P. O. Box 1154.

#### ORANGES, ORANGES.

Oranges by the box cheap, at Outler Bros.

#### REMOVAL.

MR. T. RADOLIFFE, Professor of Music, has removed to Main Street, one block north of Temple, East Side.

CANARY BIRDS, male and female, for sale.  
At PRICE & CLIVE'S.

#### STREET CAR NOTICE.

From and after Monday, November 27, 1882, Eleventh Ward cars will run to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway and return; and the Twentieth Ward cars will run to the Sixth Ward and return; passing on East Temple street, hours and half hours.

O. P. ARNOLD,  
Superintendent.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shilo's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

#### The Senatorial Contest.

Detroit, 27.—A prolonged effort was made to-day to elect a senator; eight votes were taken, and after recess three more were taken. Last vote: Stockbridge, 33; Fairer, 32; Willett, 9; Stout, democrats, 40. The remainder scattering.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS

#### COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.  
New York, 27.—Money, 6; government bonds unchanged; stocks strong and up. Quicksilver 8; Pacific, 40; Wells, Fargo, 120; N. Y. C., 120; Erie, 37; Panama, 167; D. & R. 44; Union Pacific, 94; Bonds, 113; Central Pacific bonds, 113; Suez, 1.

Mining Shares.  
New York, 27.—Mining stocks dull; Sierra Grande, 265 to 275; Robinson Consolidated 100; 105; Chrysolite, 160 to 145; Allen, 55 cents; Bodie, 170; Nevada, 513 to 526; Horn Silver, 725 to 738; Sonora Consolidated 36 to 35 cents. Sales for the day, 65,555 shares.

FOREIGN MARKETS.  
Liverpool, 27.—Cotton, very dull; Uplands, 55; Orleans, 53. Sales, 6,000 Broadstuffs quiet and unchanged; Corn, 6s. 6d. 1/2, per cental for new mixed western. Receipts of wheat for the past three days was 178,000 centals, including 159,000 American.

Copper.  
Baltimore, 27.—Copper quiet, 16 1/2.  
New York, 27.—Copper dull, 17 1/2.

Wool.  
Boston, 27.—Wool firm at the recent advances, and prices well sustained with a steady demand from manufacturers. Stocks of both fine and medium grades are considerably reduced. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been made at 40¢ for X, 45¢ for XX, and 50¢ for XXX. In Michigan fleeces sales have been at 40¢ for X as to quality. Combings and delaine fleeces are in demand, and desirable lots of fine and medium goods met with ready sale at full prices. The feeling is very general that no wool can be imported from London with sales at less than the present prices. Pulled wools are in demand, and for choice superior higher prices are asked. Combed and choice lots are quoted at 25¢ for 47, but very choice lots of fine and eastern superiors are held higher. Foreign wool is quiet.

Mrs. Langtry.  
New York, 27.—The Tribune says of Mrs. Langtry, who arrived last night: It is said she contemplates going to Canada. A maid for Mrs. Langtry, arrived on the Servia yesterday.

XLVII. CONGRESS.  
SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.  
Washington, 27.—The president pro tem read the following to the Senate in view of the possible exigencies that might affect the public service: "I deem it proper to give notice of my intention of resigning the office with which the Senate honored me at noon, on Saturday, 23d March prox., (Signed) David Davis."

Voorhees presented several telegrams from printers and other workmen protesting against any action to exclude union printers from the government printing office. Merrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on a joint resolution to provide for terminating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

HOUSE.  
Washington, 27.—Immediately after reading the journal the House proceeded to vote on the adoption of Reed's resolution. The resolution was agreed to, yeas 129, nays 22. The democrats generally refrained from voting. The following is the negative vote: Atherton, Brayne, Burrows, Missouri, Campbell, Converse, Edmentrout, Ford, Geddes, Hardenberg, Hazeltine, Hutchings, Jones, Texas, Ladd, Phelps, Rice, Missouri, Ritchie, Singleton, Illinois, Walker, Whitthorne, Wilson, and Wise, Pennsylvania.

Hammond immediately rose to a question of privileges, and offered a resolution declaring the action of the Senate in substituting for the House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation, a proposition for imposing both import duties and internal taxation, as in conflict with the true intent and purpose of the clause of the Constitution, which requires that all bills for raising of revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and declaring further that the bill with the Senate amendments shall lie upon the table. It also directs the clerk of the House to notify the Senate of the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

Conklin raised to the point of order that the resolution was premature, as the bill was not before the House.

The speaker said he did not take the view that the House did not know what the bill contained. The bill was returned to the House by official direction of the Senate. It had gone to the speaker's table, and he had taken

agreement with the Senate amendment to the same, and asks for a committee of conference thereon, to be composed of five members on the part of the House.

Carlisle raised the point of order against the substitute, as the bill was not before the House, and gave notice that if it was ruled in order he would offer an amendment to agree to the Senate amendment.

The Speaker said the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia presented a question of high constitutional privilege, and nothing could be done by way of amendment other than such as grew out of that constitutional question or incidental to it. He therefore sustained the point of order.

Kasson then argued against Hammond's resolution, contending that when the House sent to the Senate a revenue bill (no matter whether it related to taxation, internal or external, or both), the power attached to the Senate to amend that bill in respect to subjects germane to the constitutional subject matter. The constitutional subject matter was revenue, not revenue derived from schedule A or schedule B, or from Cincinnati or New York, but revenue coming from the people. That made it a revenue bill, and when the House organized such a bill the Senate might add one, two or twenty amendments.

Belford inquired whether, if the bill reduced the tax on tobacco, the Senate could add an amendment revising the tariff.

Kasson replied the question was whether the House sent the Senate a revenue bill, if so the Senate could amend. How far was it not a constitutional question, it was a question for the Senate and for the House afterwards.

Haskell offered as substitute a resolution reciting the constitutional question substantially raised by Hammond and declaring that if the bill shall be referred to the committee on conference, the constitutionality of all questions shall be confined to the committee which shall also submit its findings to the House.

Carlisle raised a point of order against the substitute.

Haskell began his remarks by the statement that the House tariff bill was dead, killed by the delay and obstruction.

Speaker, the chair desires to hear the argument on the point of order.

Haskell said there was another bill on the speaker's table, and on that bill hung the hope and faith of the people that before Congress adjourned they should have tariff legislation. When Haskell closed his remarks, he stated that he would yield his time to the gentleman from Ohio (McKinley), but the speaker held that upon a discussion of a point of order, time could not be so yielded, and recognized Hammond.

McKinley, however, made the inquiry.

Haskell rose to reply, but was called to order by the speaker. He endeavored to hold the floor long enough to answer the question, but the repeated rapping by the speaker's gavel and cries of order from the democratic side drowned his words. In an indignant manner Haskell rose to a question of personal privilege.

"Oh, that's desperate," exclaimed Blackburn sarcastically.

Speaker—"The gentleman will state his question of privilege."

Haskell—"My question of personal privilege is that I am denied my rights on this floor under the parliamentary laws of the House."

Speaker—"The chair will state in the first place that the gentleman is sadly in error, because he had the floor in the debate on the question in order subject at any time to limitation by the speaker. The speaker recognized another gentleman and the gentleman from Kansas was not entitled to occupy an hour in debating a point of order; for that reason the gentleman's right to debate was not infringed." (Applause on the democratic side.)

Haskell—"I rise to a question of privilege." (Cries of "Order.")

Haskell—"The gentlemen on the other side will not take me off the floor by scowls, let that be understood."

The Speaker cannot take him off the floor, suggested Blackburn.

Haskell's inquiry was whether he had not a right to ask unanimous consent to reply to McKinley.

The Speaker—"The Chair simply asserts its own right in respect to the conduct of this debate, and the gentleman from Georgia was recognized." (Applause on the democratic side.)

Discussion of the point of order ran on for some time, and in sustaining the point Blackburn said the substitute was the abnegation of power after the fashion of the electoral commission or the tariff

rules of the chair overruled Hammond's resolution.

The country would

understand there was a majority running over the rules and surrendering the privileges of the people through the Constitution in order to take care of monopolists.

Morrison contended that the house, having originated the revenue bill and sent it to the Senate, it was within the power of the Senate to amend it as it saw fit.

Robeson made a constitutional argument against the right of the Senate to originate revenue legislation, whether under the guise of amending a House bill or not.

Blackburn thought he hazarded nothing in asserting that, though the record did not show it, everybody knew this tariff revision was destined to die, was dying now in the House of itself assisted by friends, who did not intend either the Senate bill or the conference bill should be enacted into law.

Reed—Does the gentleman mean to assert that he is a friend of the bill.

Blackburn—He means he asserted that he would accept the Senate bill in preference to anything likely to come from the committee on conference, and he would vote to concur in the Senate bill, which amendment was the only means to save us from the result of the star chamber inquiry like this, which it proposed to inaugurate. We stand here clamoring for the poor privilege of voting to concur or non-concur, and we cannot have it. We cannot even have a conference committee that is not to be handicapped and loaded down with extraordinary duties so as to insure utter worthlessness.

After some further discussion the question recurred on Haskell's substitute. Howard demanded a separate vote on the preamble and resolution. The resolution was first agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 120.

Miscellaneous.

New York, 27.—The directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad have taken steps to arrest the counterfeiters of the second mortgage bonds.

The brewers here have secured the arrest of the driver and cooper charged with selling their barrels to out of town brewers. It is said \$50,000 worth of barrels were thus annually sold.

The death watch has begun upon Pasquale Majore and Michael McGlin, who are to be executed March 4th.

Harriburg, 27.—The judiciary committee has reported favorably the house bill removing the executive business and sessions of the legislature to Philadelphia.

Boston, 27.—The subscription of \$50,000 called for by the Mexican Central Railroad some weeks ago is completed, the public taking \$3,500,000, and arrangements have been made for placing the remainder.

Tallahassee, Fla., 27.—The bill incorporating the International Railroad and Steamship Company has been signed by the governor. A trunk railroad will be built down the backbone of the peninsula to Key West.

Havana, 27.—A number of cane fields burned near Guaymas and Matanzas.

Lawrence, Mass., 27.—No more attachments will be placed upon Augustinian property. One has been withdrawn.

Toronto, 27.—Fleming of Chicago bucket shop notoriety will be discharged from arrest and immediately rearrested by a Montreal detective.

Newcomerstown, Ohio, 27.—The house of Baxter was robbed of \$1,200 by masked robbers, who overpowered him and his daughter.

Louisville, 27.—The city book-keeper has completed an itemized statement showing the loss to the city by the defalcations of the late tax receiver and back tax collector, Ferguson, to be \$47,802. Little, if any, of this amount will ever be recovered by the city. Ferguson is still in jail.

San Francisco, 27.—Investigation into the loss of the steamer Tacoma, by the United States inspector, closed to-day. Captain Korts attributed the disaster to the deviation of the compasses. The inspectors thought there has been dereliction of duty on the part of the captain and officers in laying courses. The decision will be rendered in a few days.

Arrested.

Chicago, 27.—Frank H. Matthews, vice-president and treasurer of the firm of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, Ohio, was arrested here on capias, this evening, at the instance of the First National Bank of Youngstown, the charge being fraudulently obtaining \$2,000 from the bank on notes given by John V. Ayres & Sons, and endorsed by Brown, Bonnell & Co. The allegation is that Matthews represented the property of Brown, Bonnell & Co. was not encumbered, when, in fact, there was a mortgage on it for half a million; \$10,000 of the amount was loaned, not otherwise secured. Matthews gave bail for that sum.

Suffocated.

Madison, Wis., 27.—A man, his wife and three children, named Halsey, were suffocated by coal gas. It is believed none will recover.